usual animation in the streets on account of the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now sitting here, and which is about to investigate the important anti-rent prosecutions; but instead of bustle and confusion, there was quietude and repose. The morning was cold, as the night had also been. I did not see so much frost in New York in any one night during the season. A portion of snow remains on the ground—the roofs of houses, and the distant mountains present a chill and wintry aspect; and the wreath of snow that lies in whe sheltered side of the streets, locks as obdurate as an incherg, and as little disposed to decamp as it it had a tenure as satisfactory as that sought by the indians from the Patroen. The atternoon was beautiful, however, and appears to promise fine weather.

the indians from the Patroen. The afternoon was beautifal, however, and appears to promise fine weather.

No military remain here now, they are all gone to their respective homes, whence the most of them now think they should not have left had there been any less occasion for their services than the defence of interests affecting all without exception. Promises were made that they should receive liberal pay, and many are incensed that they have not been sooner fulfilled. Nevertheless, if the bugle sounded to-morrow, the same men would be in the field with the same despatch and with additional forces. It is this sense of confidence in the mass of the surrounding inhabitants, which recoaciles those of this city, with the absence of the force altogether, while they are fully sensible that the views and feelings of the disaffected in the interior, have undergone no change, if it be not one for the worse. A sort of organization exists among the citizens, adequate to concentrate a force calculated for a temporary period to resist any that could assail them. Emblems of late services and present preparation are visible here and there throughout the residences of citizens, in the shape of muskets, military dresses, cavalry swords, and such appointments. Ten of the blite of the late forces collected here, have been and are in actual service in charge of the jail, where that redoubtable personage, Dr. Boughton, alias Big Tnunder, is confined. As an arm of the deience of such an important point, two pieces of artillery stand on either side of the entrance to the county jail; they are ready primed and loaded, while others are not far off for available service, should they be required.

Additional surveillance has been added to-day to that exercised over the prisoners, consequently I have not been able to get a sight of any of them, but this desire will not remain long ungratified, as it appears to me likely, making all due allowance for the uncertaintyfol law, that they will be brought up in one or two days.

Since writing

in these properties tending to allay the irksomeness of legal toil, and the labor of hitigation, they must operate here.

Upon the whole, there is a strong feeling prevalent in relation to the anti-rent trials, and I expect the throng will be immense in this city in the course of a few days Popular opinion here, and it is looked upon as little better than revolutionary, as it certainly is short-sighted and dangerous. In the other section of the county, however, the spirit of resistance to authority, as it has manifested itself already, is deep-rooted and urquestionably general; and it is the opinion of persons who have given much attention to the matter, that, if it be not arrested by the timely hand of legal justice, for which a good opportunity is now presented, it will become a far more potent element for evil in this State, than has yet been dreamed of, even by those who are disposed to look with the eyes of alarmists upon the movement.

Judge Parker organized the court by charging the grand jury at three o'clock. There was nothing very remarkable in the charge, but he made an ailusion to the trial of the anti-renters, characterising it as of the utmost moment to the community, and such as to exact all their efforts to investigate properly. He spoke of the universal persuasion that the wisest policy was that which legislated, litigated, and interfered with the rights of the citizen is person and property, and when that

the same time entered the same time entered the truth, that law had for its prime; end the safety of the citizen in person and property, and when that was not secured, it was imperfect and void; above all no exnorted them to discharge every personal feeling from their minds, and consult above all, and before all, the peace and safety of the commonwealth.

and before all, the peace and safety of the commonwealth.

The grand jury having retired, the panel of petit jurors was called over, nearly all answering to their names; they were instructed by the judge to hold no communication upon the subject of the important pending trials, to preserve their minds free and analysised, and to be sure to express no opinion upon the matter; he thought it necessary to thus caution them at an early stage of the session of the court, as it would be likely to save time and trouble. The court adjourned at four o'clock, as no cases were ready for trial

News came here this morning, from Delaware county, of a further outbreak of the Indians.

On Friday last, a posse made an incursion into the infected district and made several arrests, one for tarring a man named Corbin, besides seven men in disguise—all of whom they lodged in Delhi jail, upon which an attack is apprehended. The accounts represent the country as in an extremely unsettled condition.

Nothing further occurs to me at present as pertinent to the main occasion of my presence bere—

Nothing further occurs to me at present as perti Nothing further occurs to me at present as pertinent to the main occasion of my presence here—the anti-rent trials; but to-morrow will be more fruitfal in developments. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to remark that I have seldom seen so much courtesy and real politeness as I have met with from all those gentlemen connected with the legal proceedings here, to whom I have been casually or formully introduced; and, as like Paul, I account myself, less tamong the Apostles (of the Herald,) the respect is accredited not to myself, but to the honorable mission in which I am engaged.

Anti-Rent War in Delaware County.—It will be recollected that on Monday, of last week, O. Steele and C. Parker, officers of Delaware co., were driven by the disguised Indians of Andes and Bovina, into an upper room of Hunting's tavern, in Andes, some hundreds surrounding the house, keeping them prisoners for mearly 20 hours, and making every effort to break into the room—the froat entrance to the room was guarded by the prisoners, having each a pair of Holt's six barrel pistols. A back stair entrance was guarded by Mr. Houting, till wearied and worn out; he was about yielding the passage, when his wife, (a lady of slight figure, but undaunted courage) seized a carving knite and sprang into the entrance, declaring

signification of the data from a lady in Delhi, to a gen-deman in this city:—

"Dsi.mi, March 16th, 1845."

"Dsi.mi, March 16th, 1845."

Sunday events.

I suppose, ere this, that our wars and troubles with the Indians are coming to a crisis, as you must have received a hurried sketch; I have previously sent of the manœuvres of Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, two parties of thirty men each, principally from Meredith and this village, under the command of deputy sheriffs O. Steele and E. Edgerton, left here, one party for Roxbury, and the other for Andes, for the purpose of arresting some of the Indians, and there was great anxiety felt for their success. On Saturday, while a great many persons were attending the funeral of Rev. Mr. McEwen, of the Scotch Church, an express arrived stating that the two parties had met at Roxbury, having taken eight prisoners, after a desperate struggle, and in which sheriff Steele came near being killed. After the capture of the prisoners, each man took his Indian on his horse before him, with his arms tied, until they could procure a wagon. A rescue was apprehended at Bloomville, as there were two of three hundred Indians there. The express arrived to warn the people just as the funeral was leaving the church, and what made it more exciting, the messenger had mistaken and reportedit was the Indians who had taken our men, and such a scampering you never saw; the few that reached the grave left it half uncovered. There were about

Trial of "Big Thunder"—Anti-Bent Developments in Columbia.

[From our Correspondent, per Steamer Columbia.]

Hudson, Monday evening, March 16, 1845.

I arrived here last night per steamer Columbia, Capt. Peck, who had, as she deserves, a large number of passengers, but not more than a score for this place. In the morning I expected to find a perceptible bustle in the hotels, and more than a spread and responsible bustle in the streets on account of the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now sitting here, and which is about to investigate the important anti-rent prosecutions; but instead of bustle and confusion, there was quietted and response. The morning was cold, as the night had also

to come. They have been trying the prisoners to-day, and Mr. Gordon, M. C., is their counsel.

Anti-Rent Difficulties in Delaware—Capture of Twelve "Difficulties in Delaware—Capture of Twelve "Indians."—Drint, March 15th, 10 o'clock, P. M.—Dear Sir: -Yesterday morning being the day after the return of the sheriff's posse from Kortright, another posse of about 80 mounted men in two detachments, under the command of deputy sheriff Osman N. Steele and E. S. Edgerton, started from Delhi forfikoxbury, by different routes, for the purpose of msking arrests. As that town is the mest turbulent part of the antirent district, where large numbers of disguised men are frequently collected, and as the rouds are exceedingly bad, some anxiety has been felt to-day as to the success of the expedition. The party has just entered the village with twelve Indians, whom they have taken prisoners, disguised and armed. The particulars of the skirmish, which showed skill and interpidity on the part of officers and men, I cannot at present fully relate. After they had last evening streated Freston on a bench warrant, the blowing of horns and other movements in the neighborhood announced great preparations for an attempt to reacute the prisoner, who was strictly guarded during the night. In the morning, after some reconnoitering, a party of about 130 Indians, well armed, were discovered, and immediately charged upon by officers Sicele and Edgerton, and about 40 of the mounted men, and they field to the woods. During the skirmish, there was some fring by Indians, one of whose shots narrowly missed E. S. Edgerton, who grappled an Indian, and dissermed of his pistols, which were found loaded with balls. Officer Steele also closed in with another, who was armed to the teach, and on stripping off his sheepskin mask, found he had captured some properties of the second warrant in Roxbury, and four others taken at Bloomyille on their return, are now lodged in jail. The sheriff is now at the court house detaching men to guard the jail and the vil

NEWS IN ALBANY.—The correspondent of C. Livingston & Co. gives the following intelligence under date of Albany, March 17.

der date of Albany, March 17.

The Attorney General leit the city last evening to conduct the trials at Hudson of Boughton and others, if they shall be prepared.

The House passed the Senate's bill for the relief of Smith Cutter. The explanation of Mr. Wheeler, of your city, who had the bill in charge, completely disarmed the House of all suspicion that there ever had been anything like defalcation connected with the matter.

Mr. Wheeler was also fortunate enough to get through the House a bill for the relief of Jane Gallon, a resident alien of your city. Jane is a native of Ireland, and by her industry as a seamstress has a massed a saug sum of money. With this, and mere which she has a chance of borrowing, Jane intends purchasing for herself a house and lot, mortgaging both for the repay ment of the money borrowed. Her alienship presents a bar to this movement, and she has arked relief from the Legislature. The House has granted it, and so doubtless will the Senate. Such in duatry deserves the greatest encouragement.

The Senate has reported favorably & the license bill. It has a general application through the whole State. It will be disposed of speedily in the Senate.

The House devote their sension this afternoon to consideration of the bill to punish licentiousness. Two of the principal movers in the matter, Mrs. Ingraham and Mrs Ward, of your city, were in the House to day. Mrs. Ward is said to have drafted the bill now before the Legislature.

seed \$4 50 a \$5 per bushel, and an advance of 30 cents for prime Herkimer. Timothy Seed \$1 30 a \$2.

NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—In the Sgray, on Monday, petitions were presented for the resumption of work on the Genesse Velley canal; for the completien of the Black River canal; against allowing New York and Erie Railroad to extend rate Pennsylvania; to incorporate the New York Academy of Music; Mr. Bockee reperted a bill to amend the laws in relation to the taxation of sands of non-residents; also a bill to accept the mayor, &c. of the city of New York to raise money by lam, and create a public fund or stock to be called the water stock. Mr. Wright, a bill to incorporate the New York Gallery of Fine Arts. Mr. Varney, the Assembly bill in relation to Excise, &c. This being general order day, a number of bills were acted upon in committee of the whole. Among them, one extending the compulsory provision in relation to the transmission of the United States mail on railroads, to all charters in which it is not now contained. The constitutional question was raised, that the bill altered the charters of a number of incorporations in the same bill. No question was taken. Several other bills were put forward, but none of general interest. The jeenste gheld an executive session.

In the House, the petitions in relation to the Eric Railroad were as usual numerous—some for and against running it into Pennsylvania, for and against releasing the State lien—gajaut its interference with the Hudsen and Delaware canal, &c. There were also petitions for and against discriminating tolls, and others of the usual tenor. The residue of the morning session was devoted to the consideration of the bills on the general orders. In committee of the whole, the House borke ground on the Troy and Greenbush railroad bill -but without making progress, rose, and the House took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

the Colonization Society in Washington publishes the following intelligence relative to the slave

We have received letters from Liberis containing very interesting intelligence with regard to the present state of the Colony, as well as some items of a truly sad and melancholy character, one of which I wish to communicate to the public through your columns. It shows the utter to the public through your columns. It shows the utter to the public through your columns. It shows the content with the planting of colonies along the coast. What can we expect, what can men-of-war do, when artifices such as the following are resorted to in order to except their notice, and when men are found even in our principal commercial cities—men. so destitute of principle, as thus to aid in carrying on the slave trade? In his letter of 44th January, Gov. Roberts says:—

"You will no dou't be a little surprised to hear that the well known brig "Atalanta" lett the coast a week or two ago for the "Havana" with upwards of four hundred slaves on beard, and in sight, too, of a British cruiser. It had been arranged, it seems, a month or two before between the parties that the "Atalanta" should return to Capp Mount at a set time, land her officers and crew, deliver the vessel into other hands, receive a cargo of miserable human beings, and make the best of her way off the coast. This was done in a few hours. The "Atalanta" being an old trader on the coast, and known by most efficers of the may oldicers en this station, was not suspected by the officers of the men-of-war in sight; consequently no notice was taken of her, nor did they discover the delusion until the vessel was far, far away, and beyond their resch.

"Thus you see how difficult it is to suppress the slave

sion until the vessel was far, far away, and beyond their reach.

"Thus you see how difficult it is to suppress the slave trade on this coast while all vers can obtain such facilities."

Such is the statement of the fact, and all that Gov. Roberts says on the subject. It would have been pleasant to have known who owned the Atlanta; who transferred her to the slavers; who was the captain of her, and what became of him and his crew. These questions could, doubtless, be answered by some body in New York, as the Atlanta is a well known vessel and has long been in the African trade Time, and those who know, will, doubtless, reveal some facts which will throw light on the perpetrators of this guilty deed.

Appendixments by The President, by and with

ces, reveal some facts which will throw light on the perpetrators of this guilty deed.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be Con missioner to China. Benjamin G. Shields, of Alabama, to be Charge to Venezuela. William H. Polk, of Tenms see, to be Charge to Neplez. Albert G. Jewett, of Mains, to be Charge to Replex. Albert G. Jewett, of Mains, to be Charge to Feru. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, to be District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Elijah F. Purdy, of New York, to be Burreys of the port of Philadelphia W. Iliam Parmenter, of Massachusetts, to be Naval O iter at Boston. Prosper M. Wetmore, of New York, to le Navy Agent at New York. T. H. Laughlin, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Liverpool. J. V. Bradford, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Liverpool. J. V. Bradford, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Liverpool. J. V. Bradford, of Tennessee, to be a Purser in the Navy. J. H. Prentiss, to be Marshal for the Northern District of New York.

Pagnanty Convirmed.—T. H. Bigger, Postmaster at Richmond, Va; — Josely n, Foatmaster at Newport, R. I. Naval. Appointments Convirmed Charles H. Heswell, Engineer in Chief; and, as Chief Engineers, John Faron, jr., Andrew Hebard, James Thompsen, William P. Williamson, Charles B Moss, Wim. Sewell, Jr., and Wm. W. Wood. George W. Latham, to be Chaplain in the Navy, vice Jon. P. Lathrey, deceased. Nathaniel Frost, to be a Chaplain, vice Chapman Swan, deceased. Samuel D Patterson, to be Navy Agent at Philadelphia for four years, vice Thomas Hayes, whose commission expires on the 19th March. George Loyall, to be Navy Agent at Memphis for four years.

Marine Coars.—Second Lieutenant Robert C. Cald well, to be a First Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Geo. W. Rob bins, deceased.

Mayaguez, P. R. [Correspondence of the Herald.]

MAYAGUEZ, March 4, 1845. Celebration of Washington's Birth Day, and the Inauguration Day in Porto Rico-Markets, &c.
DEAR SIR-Of thirteen American vessels in port, sine have displayed their flags in honor of the inauguration of James K. Polk as President; this is considered a pretty fair majority.

On the 22d ult., at 8 A. M., the American bark Sebovis, Capt. Hopkins, of Bangor, fired a gun, and hoisted her colors, which was instantly followed by every vessel in port, French, Danish, English, and Spanish, the former displaying the American ensign at the main at 12 M. The Sabovis fired a salute of twenty-six guns in handsome style, which was about all the celebration the day received, yet it was a pleasant sight, in a foreign port, to see all nations present, se cheerfully join in this national jubilee—and gratifying to every American who wit-

nations present, a produce who witnessed it.

Produce of this Island scarce, and although prices are low, the demand and sales keep pace with the manufacture. American produce plenty, and generally at low rates.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

Beston, March 16th, 1845.
The "Annexation Ball"—Sale of Tickets, and their Price-Office Holders and their Management-Cliques and their Contrivances-Custom House and its Inmates-The "Ins" and the "Outs"-The Collector and his Prospects-His Enemies and Opponents-Their Opposition and its Results -Removals and Appointments-Matters which are, and Matters which are not, &c. &c. &c.

One of the choicest three dollar "hops" which has been got up in this vicinity for many la day came off at the Old Cradle of Liberty, Fancuil Hall, on Friday evening last. The splendid decorations which adorned the walls of the Hall, on the evening of the fourth of March, remained in statu quo, for the present occasion, and though the night was exceedingly uncomfortable and cheer less outside-within, all was happiness and merri

ment. The occasion was inspiriting-and the fair beings who graced it with their presence, appeared to be, individually and collectively, of the right sort, and were, no doubt, universally "in favor of annexation!" The interior of the building was hung with flags, and tastefully ornamented with sundry appropriate mottoes-the floor was covered with a beautiful design, arranged and executed by Savory and Jones. Among the ornaments was the frequent introduction of the "lone star"-and a very fine transparency of President

ments was the frequent introduction of the "lone star"—and a very fine transparency of President Polk appeared conspicuous on one side of the hall. The committee of arrangements consisted of some of the most prominent and active democrats in the city, and the entire success of the ball—which followed so closely upon a similar testival—entitles them to the hignest credit for their management. An original ode, composed for, and admirably adapted to the occasion, by F. A. Durivage, Esq., was man by the company with fine effect, and the whole affair passed off with entire satisfaction to all who participated in it. Wright, of the Tonine, served up a splendid supper at 12 o'clock, and the dancing continued to a late hour.

There was one feature, however, connected with this ball, which was scarcely democratic enough to suit the tastes of those in the ranks, who like to entertain an opinion of their own. I refer to the course pursued by one or two members of the committee in disposing of their tickest, who thought proper to urge them upon certain persons who happened to hold office, at this peculiar crisis—with the gentle hint that it was expected that every man in office should buy—nolens volens! Well, the consequence was, the ball was very well represented from the Gustom House, and kindred institutions! There were a few, however, who had the hardihood to look the sellers in the face, and assure them that they did not hold office by such a contemptible tenure. Wo to that hardy tew—hereafter! We are in the midst of stirring times.

The office-holders are getting uneasy—the office seekers are getting hungry. There is a petty clique here who have been busy for the last three or four months in attempting to break down the Collector of this Port, and who have left no stone unturned to accomplish their deeign. This faction is headed by an officer in the weigher's department, now in the Custom House—who has set others on to overthrow Williams, while he has supposed that his hand could not be seen. In spite of all his puny

ced a creditable magnanimity in retaining such vipers in office—while he knew they were stabbing him, at every opportunity! There are those out of office who are aiding this matter, in the hope of displacing Williams, and thereby securing places for themselves or their friends! Letters have been manufactured, abusing him—and a thousand speculations have been put forth as to who would succeed him—how soon he would be ousted, &c., and their black balling is at last about to recoil upon their own heads! The fact is, Mr. Williams makes a good Collector; he remains at his post, and prosecutes the government business with integrity and strict attention, and his maligners, having been foiled, are growing restive! The principle grity and strict attention, and his muligners, having been foiled, are growing restive! The principle which sppears to have been adopted by the new administration, not to remove one democrat for another's benefit, it is expected will be observed here, and the present Collector will, without question, remain where he is, until at least something tangible is brought against him. His intentions have undoubtedly been good; he is a thorough democrat, and he is liked by the commercial community. He has given no real cause for offence, and his retention in office will be acceptable to the majority of the party in Boston. The particulars of the workings, manouvrings, and intriguings of the clique to which I have alluded, I will reserve for a tuture letter. Its denoument will serve as a lesson to the uninitiated.

The particulars of the workings, manouvrings, and intriguings of the clique to which I have alluded, I will reserve for a future letter. Its denouement will serve as a lesson to the uninitiated.

The removals in this vicinity, which are now in contemplation, it would seem, may not, at present, be very extensive. Hon. Isaac H. Wright, it is thought, will have the Navy agency, now held by Vincent Browne, Esq. Wright was formerly the editor and proprietor of the Bay State Democrat, and has worked as hard as any man in New Englandior the party. The office of Surveyor, now occupied by a whig, (Major Grafton,) may be vacant in the course of a few months—and Lewis Josselyn, Col Hall, or S. C. Allen, may get it.—The District Attorney-hip will be given to B. F. Hallett, or Bradford Sumner—probably the former. In connection with the Collectorship, the names of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, junt, and Exgovernor Morton have been named; but it is generally conceded that no change will occur there just now, as the present incumbent is acceptable, and is well sustained. Hon. Wm. Parmenter, late member of Congress, from Middlesex, has been appointed naval officer in place of George Roberts, Esq., whose commission expired on the 4th of Maren. Not to disparage the claims of Mr. Parmenter, who is well known as a worthy democrat, it is but justice to say that the late naval officer has given perfect satisfaction in his official capacity, and has made many fast friends during his occupancy of the office. It was hoped that Mr. Polk would have re-nominated him to this post. Mr. Roberts has devoted himself to the work faithfully, and he leaves the Custom House with the respect and best wishes of all who have come in contact with him. The present Postmaster and United States Marshal will "hold over," of course. The "news from Washington" is looked for daily, with much concern by the "ina" and the "outs." As yet, but little has transpired to satisfy either the former or the latter. A few days, now, will give them more light. Yours,

Navigation at the West and the South.—The Susquehanna is in good rafting order. The Danwille Democrat states that large quantities of lumber and other produce are passing down the bed of the river. The Columbia Spy states that the Pennsylvania North Branch Canal has suffered considerable damage by the recent freshets, and will not be ready for navigation before the 10th of April. The West Branch and Juniata Canals are in good condition.

The Cincannati Gazette, of Wednesday, states that the river is still rising, and lears are entertained of another oxicition. The water late yesterday afterneon had reached she curbing at the foot of Broadway, and was in the doors of some of the buildings at the east end of Cassilly's Row, and merchants and others living along the wharf are busy in making preparations to move should they be striven out.

REMARKABLE CASE—PROJECTED ASSASSINATION OF A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK BAR.—A Case of a most novel and curious nature came up yesterday. A wealthy gen thems of this city, having been arrested upon a beach warrant issued upon an indictment found by the grand jury of the present term, charging him with having employed a negro, named John Lewis Paulett, to assassinate upon a certain specified evening, John K. Hackett, a member of the New York bar, and son of the popular Yankee comedian. The name of the accused is Thomas Postley, who is well known to many of our citizens, as belonging to a highly respectable and wealthy family.

About two weeks since, Psulett, a colored man, also well known in this city, and a general favorite where he is known, appeared at the police office, and stated to Justice Matsell, that a proposal had been made to him to assassinate Mr. Hackett, by a gentlemson with whom he had some misunders; anding, whose name was Postley. On being questioned, he stated that he had agreed to do it, intending to disclose it to the police, and that the time fixed was Saturday evening, two weeks ago, in front of St. John's Church. Mr. Hackett was to be induced to come there at a certain hour, by a letter which was to be sent to him, purporting to come from a lady, and then Paulstt was to set upon him and kill him. The proposal was first made to him in the lamp store of Mr. John Morgan, in Broadway, on the evening of the great snow store.

The mock attack came off as proposed, and officers Weish and Bowyer were on the spct, but did not see Postley, although Paulet told them afterwards where he had been.

The matter was then laid before the Grand Jury, who summoned Mr. Morgan to testify before them, and on doing so he declared that the letter which had been received by Mr. Hackett was written by Mr. Postley in his store, and exhibited to him to read. Postley was arrested by officer Welsh yesterday and held to ball in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the charge of conspiracy.

These are all the particulars that the reporter was able to obtain, as he could not have an opportunity of examining all the affidavits in the case.

Mr. Hackett is at a loss to conceive what motive could actuate Mr. Portley to contemplate such a transaction as he is charged with. It appears, however, that a misunderstanding has at some period occurred between them in consequence of Mr. H. paying his addresses to the sisterial-law of Mr. Postley, and that it is owing to that that the attempt upon his life was to be made.

It seems, however, scarcely credible that for so trivial a cause, a thing of the kind should be contemplated—and there is of course a good deal of doubt whether the story is true. When the case comes to trial we shall have both sides of the story and be better able to judge

Attempted Success.—A Portugues named Alexander Lecount, was tried in the Special Sessions yesterday morning for maltreating his wife, and the Court finding him guilty, ordered him to be imprisoned in the peniteritary for three months. Soon after he had been taken into prison, he cut his threat with a pocket knife in a dangerous manner. The wound was drossed, but it will probably prove fatal.

Richarded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and resulted in the Peniteniary as a vagrant—like the tyrant he was so fond of personating, he literally "died game."

That for Rare. The trial of Edwards for rape, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

Po

Coroner's Office, March 18.—No new cases on hand to day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds and Aldermen Winship and Dickerson.

March 18.—The Court met at 10 o'clock.

Officers of the Court.—The court ordered the names of the officers of the Court to be called over, and fined officer to the officer of the Court to be called over, and fined officer Dunshee \$5 for absence. The officer, however, was on duty, being engaged in conducting prisoners from the Tomba. The court was crowded to excess; a large number of female witnesses were in attendance. The "hist" given to their Honors of the Corporation by the court on yesterday, has had a very salutary effect, as the court received a good supply of chairs. After taking a tew inquests in the Circuit Court, the case of Andrew Klem was called on.

M. C. Payrason, Esq. addressed the Court, contending that they were bound to put the prisoner on trial. On reference to the statute, there was a provision which made it imperative on the physician of the county prison to report to the jailor the number of insane persons in the prison, and D. Warren furnished his report in compliance with its requirements, in which he states that "there are no cases of insanity in the city prison, and In the case of Klem, he had no grounds upon which to found his bellef as to the prisoner's alleged insanity.

Courr.—This provision of the Revised Statutes is a very old principle of law.

COURT—This provision of the Revised Statutes is lid principle of law. Mr. Parsaon.—Ob, certainly, that is admitted. Mr. Shephend.—The statute merely applies

Mr. Saterhers.—In a statute merely applies to convicts
Mr. Parkason had doubts on that point. On reference, however, to the statute, he found the opposite counsel was correct.

Mr Benner rose to reply.
Coura—You need not reply. Mr. Benedict, as my mind is distinctly made up on this subject. His Honor had been present on an occasion of a man's trial at Westchester County, where the question of insanity was raised; and the Court ruled in favor of deciding upon that question before going into the facts upon the merits. Jurors, however, were spt in such cases to confound the true issue, and should cautiously guard against such an error. After some further conversational remarks, the Court decided in favor of trying the collateral issue on the question of insanity at an early convenient day.

Murder Case—The trial of John M. Jones for the willium urder of a colored man near the gas house in December, was then set down for to morrow.

Coura—I wish it to be understood that the case of Mary Bodine will certainly be taken up on Thursday.

Trial of James Eager for Murder—The "green eyed monster"—A Hint to Gay Lotharios to avoid the Seductice Artifices of Faithless Wives and their Husbands—A Moral—The trial of this man, indicted for the murder of Phillip Williams, in Rosevelt street, in Becember last, was then called on.

Mr Brady, of Counsel for prisoner, challenged Gabriel Fountain peremptorily, the first Juror called, who was set aside.

Mr. Parkason having questioned one of the Jurors as to the fact of his entertaining religious scruples on the subject of finding a verdict of guilty where death would be the hully improper to go on a Jury when gentlemen entertained such opinions

Benjakus Dran having given an affirmative answer to this question, on being put by Mr. Paterson, Mr. Baroy—I raise the question in this case, and contend that this sepanion does not disqualify the Jurer from serving.

Mr. Patrason—I need not argue this question.

Mr. Brady — I raise the question in this case, and consend that this epinion does not disquelify the Jurer from serving.

Mr. Parenson — I need not argue this question.

Court — No, certainly. Let the Juror be set aside Mr. Brady — Then I except.

Court — Very well.

James Ledorensent was placed on the stand, and on being questioned in relation to entertaining religious scruples, replied: — "Ourflaviour said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." I think I would certainly bring in a verdict of guilty, if it was prived to me that the prisoner had actually been guilty of taking life which he could not give.

Mr. Patenson — I sek you, do you entertain any religious scruples in finding a verdict of guilty?

Junor — would after the law and confine in a dungeon for life in such cases.

Mr. Patenson — Then you object to the lawfulness of capital punishment?

Junor I would after the law; but still I would not he sitate to find a verdict of guilty, provided I were convinced of the prisoner's guilt, though death should be the penalty.

After some further examination the juror was sworn.

After considerable delay a tales of two was ordered.—

The following talest the law of two was ordered.—

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The following talestmen were then sworn, James Koule, William Ross, Patrick Flood, David B Keeler.

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William Ross, Patrick Flood, David B Keeler.
The following talesmen were then sworn, Wm. Adams and Lewis Coulter.
The prisoner, James Eagar, was then put forward and arraigned for the wilful murder of P. Williams, in Rosevelt street, on the 4th of December last, by stabbing him with a knile in the side.

The prisoner, on being arraigned, stood up, and during the reading of the indictment paid marked attention to the clerk. He appeared to be a men of the lower class of laborers, with a remarkably stupid expression of countenance, high cheek bone, and compressed lips, his general aspect bearing indication of strong snimal passions.

neral arpect beering indication of strong snimal passions.

Mr. Paterson briefly opened the case, detailing the facts which appear in evidence.

The dispositions of Darms Kayamaon were put in and read by the District Attorney. They showed that the prisoner stated after the commission of the offence, that be found his wife in the same room with the decessed, and detected both in an improper intimacy, which he considered justified him in committing the act.

Martin Eagas was then sworn—examined by Mr. Paterson—I remember the night in question; Philip Williams resided in the same house with me; we slept together in the same bed; the decessed came to bed about 8 o'clock the night before the murder, and got up the following morning about 8 c'clock; he was a little tipsy going to bed, and alsot with his shoes and pantaloens on. He got out of bed the following morning morn

ing, after six o'clock, with his trowsers on, and went out of the room. After some time, I heard a muss, and went down; I then found the prisoner and deceased quarrelling; deceased, Williams, in a little time cried out, "I becaused, Williams, in a little time cried out, "I becaused as and "You have a subbed me." I then time. We wan ash then came and said. "I am a citizen of the United States, and am empowered to arrest you for the murder." The knife was a common sailor's knife (here showe); Kavanagh kept the prisoner until the watchman cames and arrested him.

\*\*Cross-comined by Mr. Brady.\*\*—I otten saw the wife of the prisoner in the house where I boarded, in Rosevelt street, at Mrs. Kelly's; the deceased and her appared to have been friends, and knew each other. Well, I saw some men after come to Eagar's room, and did not know their names; when I told Eagar, he said, "I want one mer life besides his, and then I will die happy?" we all drank a good deal that night; Eagar used to drink a good deal; is sw him frequently drunk; the stabbing took place in the entry outside, near the door.

\*\*The Court took a roces.\*\* Sassion.\*\*

The Court took a roces.\*\* Sassion.

\*\*Nicholas Miller (satisfied —I am a physician, and made the post morten examination on the body of Williams; on removing his clothing, I found a wound about two inches long below the fourth rib; I also found a wound near the junction of the fourth rib with the back; I discovered another in the left breast that penetrated through the substance of the heart; the next wound penetrated the cartilage between the fifth and sixth rhis; this passed into the right ventricle; the next wound penetrated the cartilage of the heart in the left breast that penetrated through the substance of the heart; the next wound penetrated the cartilage and the substance, is substanced to the substance of the heart; the next wound penetrated the cartilage and the substance of the heart; the next wound heart her could rebed at the substance of the heart of the substance of the hea

person.

Cross examined—I work along shore; I knew the prisoner for the last five years; I did not see prisoner drinking while he was in the store; when I was going up at ten o'clock I stumbled over the prisoner; I could not say whether he was drunk or asleep; I have seen him drunk neetly often.

o'clock I stumbled over the prisoner; I could not say whether he was drunk or asleep; I have seen him drunk pretty often.

JOHN KELLY—I live at 121 Rosevelt street; I occasionally work along shore; Williams and his child lived in my house on 3d December last; I went to bed about 8 o'clock; I saw the deceased come into the house to go to bed; I did not awake next morning till the affair had taken place; prisoner and histwife both staid with me before; I saw prisoner next morning; I told the prisoner that he had killed a man, and he said he was not sorry for it.

Cross commined—Williams and Eager, and me, were all working together on that day; and we were all apparentity on good terms; I left both Williams and prisoner at the door; we had been drinking a good deal all day; I am sure I went to bed before either Aiken or deceased went; I think my wife went to bed about 10 o'clock; Aiken and deceased drank some gin and coffee before they went; I am sure my wife locked the door; neither of us were very sober when we went to bed; I do not know that my wife made a bed for prisoner.

Mrs. Kelly, wife of the preceding witness.—Deceased and Aikensaleeped in a hack room; I went to bed after 10 o'clock; I previously locked the door; before going to bed

that he was going out; soon after he returned, crying out that prisoner had killed him; he lived for about fifteen minutes afterwards; prisoner came into the room about unine o'clock, and spoke to deceased, and after remaining some time, he went away; I afterward asked why he was setting on the top of the stairs, with his back to my door, and he told me to go for his wife; I told him that he wife was not there; I then locked the door and went to bed; when I saw prisoner in the morning, I remarked to him that he had killed the deceased, when he replied that he was not sorry, and if he had another life, he would die content.

Cross examined—My child brought the liquor into the room; my husband was awakened, and remained so until deceased went to bed; prisoner came into the room while the liquor was being drunk, and had some of it; after having some friendly talk he departed; when prisoner came back the last time, he said he had two pistols and two bayonets, with which he asid he had two pistols and two aboves the with my limit. Any Downelly, 131 Rosevelt street—I was there in December last; I heard f noise in the morning, and on looking cut, I saw the deceased standing within Mrs.

Any Downelly, 132 Rosevelt street—I him prisoner on that occasion said that he had been long waiting for him and if he had another life he would be satisfied; he also said not to be afraid of his going away, for that he would stay.

Cross-examined—Cannot say who the words "I have

and if he had another life he would be satisfied; he also said not to be afraid of his going away, for that he would stay.

Cross-examined—Cannot say who the words "I have been long waiting for you, &c." applied to.

Banner Donnell, hearing a noise, I ranso far up stairs as I could see what was passing. The first thing I per ceived was Williams keeping the prisoner off, any prisoner sheving the deceased once or twice, but sliways keeping his hand at the side of Williams; when parted, williams staggered into Mrs. Kelly's room, when prisoner remarked that he had been waiting fer him, and that if he had another life he would die content; I afterwords left him, and went and called the watch.

Cross examined—I went up stairs as soon as I heard a noise; I had a light in my hand; I did not go all the way up; neither saw the prisoner have knife or sword.

Busan Dehrary—121 Rossvek street; I occupy the front part of the house; there is merely a passage landing dividing Mrs. Kelley's door from mine; on the morning of the 4th I heard murder called out; I got up; before getting up I heard him say he had two knives, and swore that he would not leave that landing until he had two lives, and he would then die content; after getting up from hearing a noise, I saw him with a knife in his hand, and deceased staggering away; that upon prisoner socing me, he made a siep towards my door, and I immediately shut it; upon coming out negan I saw a knife taken fercibly from the prisoner.

Cross-examined—I heard the prisoner endeavoring to gain admittance to Kelley's; that was before I heard any threats.

Paranck Lysch, cooper—Boarded with Donely; I

PATRICK LYSCH, cooper—Boarded with Donely; I heard him say that there was a man murdered; I and some others hastened up stairs, and found Williams dying; aw a knife taken from prisoner, and when it was opened some remarked that it could not be with that knife that deceased was killed with, when prisoner answered in the iffirmative; I also saw some blood on the blade of the guife.

nfirmative; I also saw some blood on the blade of the knife.

William Ward, 121 Rosevelt street—This witness tes tified to hearing the prisoner making use of the expressions that he had killed Williams, and if he took another life he would die content

Patrick Mansfield—No additional testimony adduced from the evidence of this witness

Cross-examined—The prisoner's wife lived at 310 Water street on the 3rd December last, and prisoner was almost invariably drunk.

The prosecution here rested; and the jary were ordered to be kept together, and in order to see that this command was obeyed, eight officers were appointed.

The Court then adjourned until half past 10 o'clock this forenoon.

FIRE AT WEST FARMS—The saw and flouring mills at West Farms in Westchester county, occupied by J. & F. Copoutt & A. B. Raymond, were burned a few days since with a large stock of grain and mahogany which they contained. Messrs. Copoutt lost \$18,000, and Mr. Raymond \$8,000. The beautiful residence of the late Daniel Lydig, near the milits, was also burned. This property, however, was fully insured. The other gentlemen were less fortunate.

First Stramboat from Canada.—The steamer America, Capt. Towhy, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Toronto, with freight and passengers—the earliest arrival of a steemboat from Conada that we remember to have known for any of the past sessions. She leaves this morning at 10 o'clock—Rechester Adv., Priday.

[Correspondence of the Herald.] JoLIET, Illinois, March 4, 1845

EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-We are all in good spirits, as our canal is now to go on. Last night our citizens held a meeting of congratulation on our hopes and the commencement of prosperity. Illinois is right side up again The Legislature has passed the revenue bill, making provision for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and proudly and nobly cast off the imputations of repudiation with which we have been stigmatized. This State resembles a reformed inebriate; the years 1836, '7, '8 and '9 were her days of intoxication—'40, '41, '42, 3' and '4 the depression and disturbed sleep which follow, and from which we have now awoke retreshed and invigorated. This is the commencement of her prosperity. With her large territory, her known healthy climate and fertile soil—her great natural facilities for navigation and commerce, together with wise and wholesome legislation, she must before long inevitably be one of the greatest States in the Union. Our canal when completed, by its connecting and continuing our internal navigation, will greatly facilitate our ability to pay the public debt, by increasing the quantity and value of taxable property, sa well as the ability of the people to pay taxes. Great credit is due to the agents of the bond holders, for bringing about a long negotiation, which, with the revenue bill, insures the completion of this canal. The conduct of our governor and agents, Mesers Ryan and Oakley, is highly meritorious. Much censure has been unjustly thrown upon Mr. Ryan; but now, when the whole truth is known, his conduct meets with juniversal approbation and applause. No more at present.

Special Sessions. The Legislature has passed the revenue bill, ma-

Yours, &c. Sylvester.

Special Sessions.

Before the Recorder and two Aldermen.

March 18.—Oh, what a fall', was there!—Wm. Jones, well known throughout this community as "The Bank Note List Man, and the stage struck Richard," was placed at the bar on a charge of assault and battery upon a watchman and of being a common vagrant.

A few short years ago Jones was in a respectable business in 5this city, possessing a good education, of good character—but becoming stage struck and playing Richard the Third at the Bowery theatre, he threw up his business, took to drink, formed bad habits and obtained amiserable subsistence by pedding Bank Note L sts and Newspapers, and spouting Shakepeare in bur rooms. Of late he has been partially crazed and has been the bitt of sil the ragged and mischievous newsboys in the city, and in fact all practical jokers whose wit consists in playing upon the turned brain of some unfortunate wretch.

Jones appeared with a beard et six week's growth upon his face, his hair matted and tangled, without any shirt, a wisp of a kerchief about his neck, the same old pilet cloth coat enveloped his shrunken caroses, a bundle of Bank Note Lists under his right arm, and the everlasting stump of a cigar in his mouth.

A WATCHMAN testified thatthe accused was a common vagrant, and he tound him last night lying asleep between two barrels, at the corner of a street, and that when he endeavored to rouse him up and take him away, he fought like a tiger and bit the watchman in the head.

Jones (in a tragic voice)—Oh: thou damn'd lago:—(Laughter.)

Resonder—What have you to say to this?

Jones—Excuse me your honer. Will the honorable gentlemen be pleased to permit me to say a word in my

REGORDER—What have you to say to this?

JONES—Excuse me your honor. Will the honorable centlemen be pleased to permit me to say a word in my own defence; or will ye condemn me unheard?

REGORDER—Certainly, Jones; go on.

JONES—Most potent, grave and reverend seigniors, it is not true what he has told ye of. (Allaugh) Bilence ye habbling brawlers. Gentlemen it is not true. I had been in company with a gentleman but a few minutes previous to my being found by "yon trembling coward, who forwork his master." I have been troubled with a disorganization of my bowels and was compelled to pause in my career.

RECORDER—Jones, you have no home.

JONES—Excuse me sir, I have a home.

RECORDER—Ah! where?

JONES—I have a home upon the mountain top, where he eaglet rests after his flight through the regions of the air.

he eaglet rests after his flight through the regions of the air.

RECORDER—The court are of epinion that that eltitule cannot be peculiarly agreeable to a person so thinly clad as you appear to be.

JONES—Sir, I am a respectable citizen, and exercise the inwful and highly credible calling of putting citizens upon their guard against the flood of sputious money that inundates ourfeity—Bank Note List, sir, ic. day - I am the Bank Note List man, sir—Will the court note that?

RECORDER—Somes, we will send you to the penitentiary for three months, as much to protect you as anything. Remove him efficer.

JONES—(Looking up to the ventilator of the court room) Now is the winter of our discontent.

Officer Lyous—Come along, Richard.

JONES—I assure you I am not guilty—may I say I am not guilty."

WATGHMAN—He haint got no home at all, and is a common vagrant

JONES—(Crouching for a spring)—Oh! thou d—d lage!

WATGHMAN—That sint my name at all. (Loughter.)

lago!
WATCHMAN—That aint my name at all. (Laughter.)
RECORDER—Take him away then officer.
JONES—(Throwing himself down and keeping his
hands in his pocket)—Come on McDuff, and damn'd be
he that first cries hold, enough. (A struggle and great

Jossa—(Strugglag)—I'm fired with—with Tom Lyons nerve. Unband me, gentleman. By heavens I'll make a ghost of him that stays me. (A struggle—lunghter and great confusion) Put on thy hat Tom Lyons', for know false man, that no man of woman born shall ever Mancheth conquer. (Laughter-continued struggling—the officers forcing Jones towards the door.) Ah, traitors! I have thee now—Richard's himself again. (Another struggle, after which Jones was raised up passive by the officers—his eyes were turned up in his head.) Oh—oh; the vast renown theu—thou hast acc—acquired in conquer—conquering Richard, doth afflict him more than the mere parting of the body from the soul.

Lyons—Will you come on, now!

Jones—(Assuming an erect position.) Ah—ah—ah—ah—lead on—lead on—l'il fellow thee. (Exit with a rush.)

Common Picas.

Beiore Judge Ingraham.

Manch 18.—William Justin vs William C. Thompson —
This was an action of tresspars to recover damages for
an alleged assault and bartery. It appeared in evidence
that detendant is master of one of the Havre Packett, sailing from this port; that sometime in January. 1844, defendant ordered plaintiff (then a sailor under him) to haul
in the starboard main brace, and while in the execution
of which, defendant struck him on the head and side. It
is to recover damages for the injuries sustained on that
occasion that this suit is brought. Defendant's counsel
contended that this suit or barbett have been brought in
the Marine Court. He also ergued that the captain of a
ship had a right to inflict personal clustisment on a sailor, if he did not perform his duty, which he alleged the
plaintiff was not doing on the occasion referred to, and
from their being no effusion of blood, there was, in fact,
no assault and battery.

Verdict for plaintiff, \$51.

Supreme Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

March 18—Thomas Meddam vs. George Price.—The defendant Price, late of Edenton, North Carolina, was arrested this day, for fraudulently putting in circulation, drafts drawn by plaintif, on an eminent banking house in this city, to the amount of \$11,000, and in default of bail, he was committed to prison.

The defendant applied to have the bail reduced; Judge Edmonds discharged the order, and remanded the said detendant.

DOMMON PLEAS -Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 17

Common Pleas — Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 17.

Important Decision in Massachusetts. — Commonwealth vs. Luceba Parker. — This case came up on exceptions from the Municipal Court. The defendant was there charged in an indictment at the common law, containing three counts, with wifully, unlawfully, and knowingly procuring an abortion upon three women (married women) by means of a certain sharp, metalic instrument. There was no aeriment that the acts of the defendant were against the consent of the said women, and the preof, was in fact, otherwise; nor was it averred that they were quick with child. The counsel for the defendant took these objections at the trial, and moved the Judge to charge the Jury that, in order to sustain the indistanch, it was necessary to be averred and proved that the child was quick. But the Judge refused so to charge, and charged that it was not necessary that such averment should be made or proved. The Supreme Court however, held otherwise, and laid down the principle that an indictment will not lie, at common law, for procaring an abortion, with the consent of the woman operated upon, unless she be at the time quick with child—Boston Courier, March 18.

THE RIVERS.—The rivers continue to recede; there is, however, a sufficiency of water in the chunnel, from this to Cairo, for the largest class of steamers. There is five feet water on the principal bars in the Missouri. The Upper Missispipi is free of ice below Dubuque. At Louisville, on the 4th inst., there were 95 feet of water in the coans. There were 105 feet water in the channel at Pittsburg, on the 47th ult.—St. Louis Revielle, March 8.

DEPARTURE EXTRAORDINARY — This day the barque Muskingum, will depart for Liverpool, England! It is just eight days since we announced her arrival here. In that time she has taken in a full cargo and several passengers is: England. The building of vessels on the One is not very extraordinary it was done before the last war; but the freighting one here with Western produce for Liverpool, is an extraordinary fact. Cincinnali, the reader will recollect, is a pert of entry, and what strange ideas will fall the mind even of an American, when he stands on the quay of Liverpool and sees an American ship, freighted with pork lard and chance, from Cheinnati, Ohio! Sixteen hundred mites above the Guif of Mexico must be trace the devious windings of that mighty stream on whose bosom she has footed to the coesn! Five times the dismeter of Great Britain has she flosted down a fresh water stream before her keel touct ed the salt tides!—Cincinnati Chren., March 10.